REGISTERED No. 6—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,029.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "GOA," 1,005 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 19th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer from Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. G. Hay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bander, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22	....	 9	
Port Said	38	....	24	Including Wine.	 14	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	56	....	34		 14-10	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY, CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...January	23
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,650	424	... „	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	13

The Themsby is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MORAY are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January 1878.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	21st Jan.
(a) TENERIAN	2549	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(a) BEOCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2663	500	E. C. Stead	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
VENETIA	2776	450	J. C. Batson	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2899	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1895	200	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3333	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rasmin.	4211	250	on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3509	400	on 29th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rasmin.	4411	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons. TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

Will be produced Donizetti's Military Opera, in 3 Acts,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MISS ELCIA MAY
In her charming impersonation of
MARIE.

Donizetti's Military Opera, in 3 Acts,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MARIE (the Daughter of the Regt.)...Miss Elcia May.
Marchioness de Bergenfeld.....Mrs. H. Vernon.
Tonio.....Mr. H. Vernon.
Hortensius.....John Morris.
Sulpice.....A. Plumpton.
Duke de Rakenfelt.....G. Wilson.
Notary.....E. Andow.

SOLO PIANOFORTE.

A { Spinnlied.....Litolff.
B { L'éclat.....Galop de Concert.....Ronville.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Doors open at 8.30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

☞ Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over. ☜

WANTED, one or two good SURVEYORS to survey for Drainage Works near Ahmedabad. The Pay and Travelling Allowances of a 1st Grade Overseer Public Works Department will be given from date of engagement, to be raised afterwards if cause should be shewn. A knowledge of Guzerati is requisite. None need apply except those who are thoroughly qualified to work independently.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, AHMEDABAD.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL, to be delivered at Malet Bunder, on the Elphinstone Estate, within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steam Coal" will be received by the Resident Engineer at the Fort Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 p. m. on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

16th January, 1878.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOW READY,

TREACEHR AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DESSAI HURRYPARSAD SANTOOKRAM, of Bhownuggur, Hindoo Inhabitants, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereon by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us in writing at our Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at or near Pydhoney, and fronting on the north side of the Coppersmith Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwar, containing by admeasurement about nineteen feet in breadth from east to west and seventy-five feet in length from north to south (be the same little, more or less), assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Bejanjee Calla and partly by the house of Kessowjee Nana, on or towards the east by the house of Narron Rowjee, on or towards the south by the said public road called Coppersmith Street, or road, and on or towards the west by the public road called Sye Abdool Rahiman Street, and which said premises were formerly in the possession and occupation of Odhowjee Giga and Luckmidass Giga, and also Nugindass Purmanundass, and other tenants, and are now in the possession and occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

CHALK & WALKER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, January 16, 1878.

THACKER & CO.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS SELLING OFF FOR CASH.

Discount 15 per cent for purchases between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50.
„ 20 per cent. for purchases over Rs. 50.

	Rs. a.
English Cyclopædia of Geography, Natural History, Biography, and Arts and Sciences, New Edition, 12 double Volumes, quarto, half russia	200 0
Dickens' Works—"Charles Dickens" edition, 14 vols., half-bound morocco	75 0
Goldsmith's Works, edited by Peter Cunningham, 4 vols., 8vo., half calf	20 0
Knight's (Charles) Popular History of England 8vo., 8 vols., half calf, gilt back	75 0
Marryat's Novels, Illustrated, 16 vols., half roan	40 0
Mayo's (Earl of) Life ; by Dr. Hunter, 2 vols, half calf	25 0
Tales from "Blackwood," 12 vols, in 6, half roan	20 0
Byron's Poetical Works, 6 vols., 8vo., half calf	30 0
Carlyle's Works, 37 vols, bound in 18, cloth	54 0
Littre's Dictionnaire de la Langue Francaise, 4 vols., quarto	75 0
Hoggarth's Works, reproduced from Original Engravings in Permanent Photographs, 2 vols., folio, cloth	66 0
Modeest Costumes Historiques, 96 beautifully Coloured Plates, large 4to., cloth	40 0
Duke of Wellington's Despatches, 8 vols., half calf	80 0
Historical Records of the British Army with Coloured Plates, 12 vols, 8vo, half calf	100 0
Marco Polo's Travels, edited by Col. Yule, C.B., 2nd Edition, 2 vols., 8vo	45 0
Morton's Cyclopædia of Agriculture, 2 vols., half calf	45 0
Webster's Unabridged Illustrated Dictionary, New Edition, 1876, half russia	30 0
The Forester, or a Practical Treatise on the Planting, Rearing, and General Management of Forest Trees ; by James Brown	22 0
Craig's Universal English Pronouncing Dictionary, 2 vols., half calf	36 0
Muir's Life of Mahomet, 1 vol., 8vo	9 12
The Koran, with Notes by George Sale, 1877	6 0
Hayda's Dictionary of Dates, 15th Edition ; by Vincent	12 8
Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports, New Edition	14 8
Jerdon's Mammals of India	14 8
Woodward and Cate's Encyclopædia of Chronology	26 4
Beeton's Science, Art, and Literature, a Dictionary of Universal Information, 600 Engravings, 2 vols.	14 8
Beeton's Great Book of Poetry, containing 2,000 Poems from 400 Poets with Biographies	14 8
Townsend's Manual of Dates, Fifth Edition ; by F. Martin	12 8

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN USE.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH & ROSEATE DENTIFRICES.
ANTISEPTIC SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH & BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.
TOOTH BRUSHES WITH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED BRISTLES, OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
MARROW AND CANTHARIDINE POMADES.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH, CIROLINE.
PURE VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, HAIR BRUSHES,
AND DRESSING COMBS,
ROSE GLYCERINE COLD CREAM.
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, INDIAN TOILET POWEDR.
GLYCERINE, CARBOLIC, HONEY, BROWN WINDSOR,
AND OTHER TOILET SOAPS.
FIBRE AND BRISTLE NAIL BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES.
TURKEY AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES, SPONGE BAGS,
FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES.
TOILET VINEGAR, MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.
CHOICE LAVENDER WATER, POONA BOUQUET,
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE, GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ETC.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AGENTS FOR
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, ESSENCE OF TYRE, KALYDOR, AND ODONTO.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES & REQUISITES FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND QUALITY, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS AND KNEECAPS, ADAPTED FOR INDIAN WEAR.
CIRCULAR SPRING TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
MOC-MAIN TRUSSES,
AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS AND BEDS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING, BED-PANS.
INDIA RUBBER ICE AND HOT WATER BAGS.
INVALID'S CUPS, STOMACH AND FOOT WARMERS.
ENEMA APARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
INHALERS, RESPIRATORS.
GRADUATED MEDICINE GLASSES.
SPONGIO-PILINE, OILED SILK, LINT, &c.
DISINFECTANTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
MEDICAL ELECTRIC APPARATUS AND GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS FOR CONSTANT WEAR.
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-PRESERVERS AND SHADES.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above are strongly made to resist the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	32	27 0
	33	30 0
	35	33 0
	36	36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	36 0
	33	39 0
	35	42 0
TRAYS to fit the above	from	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
	36	58 0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hard wear	22	30 0
	24	34 0
	27	38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	48 0
	26	52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Jamapan Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	24	40 0
	20	45 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	33 0
	22	39 0
	24	42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	44 0
	24	49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from	12 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8
		6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0
		10 8
		12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
		13 8
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22	24 0
	24	28 0
	26	30 0
	28	35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	31	42 0
	33	45 0
	36	50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0
		11 0
		13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 8
		3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8
		4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.
JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS & PHRASES, classified and arranged to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Thirty-fourth Edition 1877. Rs. 6 Cash.

THACKER & COMPANY.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies, Rs. 10.
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
Single Gentleman's Ticket, Rs. 10.

Non-Masons may also subscribe. Application for Tickets to be made through the Worshipful Masters of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

B. ROBINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877,
FOR £5,000,000 STERLING,
IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 AND £1,000 EACH.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.

THE FIRST COUPON WILL BE PAYABLE ON 10TH APRIL, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK.

Payable £ 5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ one month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable, after the Subscription Price has been paid, be exchanged for the Certificates signed by Delegates of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subscription.

This Loan (which is issued under the authority of an Imperial Firman and with the assent of the Chamber of Deputies) is exceptional both in its object and in the nature of its security.

The object is to furnish funds to the Turkish Government to aid in the defence of the Ottoman Empire.

The security for the payment of the interest on, and the repayment of the principal of the Loan, is the absolute assignment, (declared by the Imperial Firman to be irrevocable to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Bankers, London, as Trustees for the Certificate holders of the annual sum of £280,622 18s. 4d., part of the Tribute payable by the Khedive of Egypt to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, which Tribute forms the first charge upon the Egyptian Revenues. The annuity thus assigned originally formed part of the security appropriated to the Turkish Loans of 1854 and 1871, but has been recently released upon terms agreed between the Representatives of the Bond

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH JAN 1878.

We have had another very quiet day in business of all kinds, every one apparently being inclined to await news of the meeting of Parliament before operating. Judging from private telegrams the same feeling prevails at Home, and it would undoubtedly be a relief, so far as trade alone is concerned, to have a distinct declaration either way, whether for peace or war. We much fear, however, that even the meeting of Parliament, although it may give us a better idea of the policy of Government, will not put an end to the existing uncertainty, which must continue to prevail to a greater or less degree until the Turkish difficulty is finally settled.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted 95¼ but French Rentes had recovered from 08¾ to 109.

In the London General Produce Markets we notice an advance of 6d. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee and 5s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil. Arrival quotations for Wheat are unaltered, but in Seeds Reuter reports a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and an advance of 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-Warehouse, while Bombay Linseed, ex-Warehouse is called 4s. per quarter higher, but this, we fancy, must be a mistake.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull at unchanged prices, and Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, sales 8,000 bales, spot quotations unchanged. This does not, however, give a fair view of the market, especially for Bombay purposes. Business here is almost entirely based on arrival quotations, to which Reuter's agent has not made additions for some time past, although scarcely a day passes without business being done. Yesterday we are aware of transactions having taken place in Good Ginned Broach with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment Canal at 5 13-16d. per lb., which not only represents a fall of ¼d. per lb. within the past four days, but is fully ¼d. per lb. under the cost here. Such transactions are probably the outcome of unfavourable views respecting the political situation, but irrespective of that the American advices continue adverse to prices, the present scale of Receipts pointing to a much larger crop than a few weeks ago seemed at all probable.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. per lb., but no quotation is given for Futures. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	23,000	22,000
Four day's Receipts	77,000	66,000	73,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,720,000	2,343,000	2,715,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices, and 60 days' sight exchange on India at 1s. 9¾d. per rupee.

Sterling Exchange has been quite stagnant to-day. There has been no change in rates here, and Calcutta telegrams report the same level as our own. The quietness is due to the usual indisposition to operate on Council Draft day, the result of which virtually establishes the level of rates for the mail. In this instance no material change is expected from last week. We quote for ready Bills on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 9¼d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues very quiet with few buyers. Sellers, however, show no disposition to force business, preferring apparently to abide the ultimate turn of affairs at Home. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ ; Fives-and a half, Rs. 102¼ to¾.

The Share Market continues very dull, and any changes in our quotations are downwards. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent lower. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movements recorded are a decline of Rs. 10 in New Berars and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and declining, and will probably be more so when once the resolution to adopt short time passed by the Mill Owners' Association has had time to show its effect. Although there can be little question that it is for the ultimate benefit of the industry that the production of Goods and Yarns should be restricted while the present state of affairs lasts, it must not be forgotten that diminution of working hours, to the extent of something like 25 per cent., will go a long way to absorb all profits in manufacturing, and while this is the case the premiums at which some of the shares now stand are unwarrantable. Our list of quotations shows a decline of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, Rs 5 in Mazagon and Nursey, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Madras, and Rs. 15 per share in Dhurrumsey and Fleming.

Cotton to-day has perhaps shown a shade more life. Yesterday there were no buyers even at reduced prices, but to-day, owing probably the more moderate Receipts at the American ports, yesterday some slight enquiry has been manifested at lower rates. No amount of business has resulted, nor can we expect it so long as our level is so much above Liverpool, but in the course of a few days we may look for considerably increased supplies which ought to make sellers more willing to operate.

Linseed is dull, buyers Having again withdrawn from the market. Of ready parcels there are sellers at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4, but April delivery is still nominally quoted at Rs. 6 per cwt.

Rapeseed remains very quiet at Rs. 7-9 per cwt. for ready.

In Wheat there is next to nothing doing for export, although sellers are willing to accept slightly easier rates.

Freights continue very firm, and for Liverpool by steamer £1-16-3 per ton has been done for ready shipment, while £1-17-6 is quoted for forward. A large business has been done by steamer for Havre at £2 per ton for March shipment. By sail there is nothing doing.

Piece Goods remain practically unaltered. A steady moderate business is doing in Grey Goods from the Bazar, but from first hands business is checked by the higher prices still asked by sellers.

Coals continue very brisk both on the spot and to arrive. Davison's West Hartley on the bunder has been sold at Rs. 19 per ton and for Cardiff Rs. 22½ per ton is being paid for retail lots, the description being extremely scarce.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	710
National Bank of India	40,000	250	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..		950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	30 p.s*		1,215
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.		1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.c.		3,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50 000	100	100	..		90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	260
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10	p.s.	117½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	850
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		635
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	900
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,365
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,215
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	575	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,0 5
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45	p.s*	993
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,220
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	895
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	Nil			875
Madras G. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		30 xd
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	350 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,275
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..			265
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50	p.s*	930
Nowrojee S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			825
Nusseerwanjee Printing Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35	p.s*	785
Princeof Wales Spinning	660	1,250	all	75		1,110
Ramnath S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..		880
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	865
Do do. 3 Shares	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	265
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		990
Victoria Mills	520	1,000	all	40	Rs.	700 xd

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187	p.s.	1,800
Bombay Gin Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	600
Loading and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36	p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	6
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	1,000	11	11	p. ct	550
Vegas Patent Slip Co	5,00	250	all	6	p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th January, 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,865	0	0
Merchandize	1,42,217	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	588	0	0
Total Rs.	1,78,340	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1877.
Open 429 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,865	0	0
Merchandize	89,084	0	0
Other Receipts	697	0	0
Telegraph	834	0	0
Total Rs.	1,29,480	0	0
Increase Rs.	48,860	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s.s. Livadia, 982 tons, Captain John Thwaits, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Pehlwan(s)	Nacoda	Goa, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Eildonhope (s)	Flett	Calcutta.
	Livadia (s)	Thwaits	Elephant Point.

The ship Whittier, to Havre, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Khandalla (s) ..... Wicks ..... Pooree, Jan 10.
" Baroda ..... Sibery ..... Liverpool, Sept 20.
" Rohilla ..... Corbett ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11—Steamers Hindostan and Coromandel. Ship Cape Sable. Barque Cholula.

PASSENGERS.

Per Khandalla—His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore and 319 followers.
Per Rohilla—Coolies.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Khandalla—Vessel (showing H N B F) off False Point.
By Rohilla—11th December, passed an iron ship burned in lat. 30-25 S, long. 77-7 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—55 casks French chalk, B and A Hormusjee.
Trentham Hall s—201 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolraman Sallaymahamed ; 10 cases candles and 4 cases soap, the B I S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Benledi s—12 packages glassware, Rogers and Co.
Xantho s—200 packages straw boards, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co ; 5 casks blacking, Rogers and Co.
Athole s—39 casks tallow, the New G E S and Co ; 23 cases footscap paper, Abdoolally Abdo Ibrahim and Co ; 50 kegs red lead, Nuzurally Sumsodin.
St Helier's—3 barrels glassware, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 30 casks white and 12 casks yellow paint, 100 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Nuzurally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—478 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 350 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3334 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Taluh Arbee ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,815 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co.
Cella s—325 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Stewart L Macnaghten ; 250 bales cotton, Nurse Kesowjee and Co ; 40 bales wool, Yullubdas Soonderjee Xantho s—40 cwts coir yarn and 64 cwts coir fibre, Khuttow Muthoora ; 67 bales wool, Nundram Beerna ; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co ; 623 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Gordhandass Varjeevandass ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Moladina Mooman.

FOR HAVRE.

Zent s—1 651 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co ; 98 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lena s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Blenheim s—4,241 cwts gingellyseed and 3,571½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—11 bales hides, Sallymahamed Goolamhoosein.

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Pollux s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 225 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 173 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Egerton s—35 cases olibanum, Peerbhoy Assur ; 175 cwts sandalwood R Mahamed ; 48 cases sharkfins, Fazulla Khokey ; 75 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, R Mahamed ; 1093 cwts sandalwood, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 106 barrels sellarus, Vullubdas Ranjee
Lowjidady s—2 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund ; 35 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 15th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 5 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·970
Temperature of the Air	74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	67·6
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	224.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Welch, Lieut, 25th Regt N I, on duty, from Mhow.
Inglis, Sub-Lieut, 25th Regt N I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Collings, Capt, R E, on Med Certificate, to England.
Broderick, Capt, 2nd Queen's, on Med Certificate, to England.

JANUARY 16.

Heyland, Capt, Brigade Major, on leave, to Neemuch.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....19th, 5h. 21m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....25th, 8h. 40·6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.					
Th. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	9 35 m 10 53 a	4 10 m 4 0 a
Fr. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	10 29 m 11 32 a	4 53 m 4 50 a
Sat. 19	.....	6 38	5 44	11 20 m	5 37 m 5 34 a
Sun. 20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	0 8 m 0 9 a	6 17 m 6 20 a
Mon. 21	.....	6 38	5 45	0 48 m 0 56 a	6 59 m 7 3 a
Tues. 22	.....	6 38	5 45	1 26 m 1 44 a	7 43 m 7 46 a
Wed 23	.....	6 38	5 46	2 5 m 2 35 a	8 27 m 8 35 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be DRILL at COLABA on the Back Bay side of the Railway Station every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6-30 a.m., until further orders.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant, B. V. R.
Bombay, January 16, 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUSSEY—January 15th, at Bandora Hill, the wife of W. H. Hussey, of a son.

DEATHS.

FAIRBANK—January 15th, at Ahmednuggur, Mary, the wife of Rev. S. R. Fairbank, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Ballantine, American Mission.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—January 5th, at Rajghat, Benares, the wife of H. Carter, Esq., of a son.
BEATTY—January 13th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. N. Beatty, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARWISE—BATE—December 26th, at Rangoon, Jackson W. Barwise, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burmah, to Alicia Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bate, Esq., of Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
SEYMOUR—MARSHALL—December 29th, at Debra Dun, by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cowley, Chaplain, Alexander John Crossley, second son of S. F. Seymour, Esq., to Helen Mary, young-st surviving daughter of the late H. P. Marshall, Esq., Solicitor, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CLEUR.—January 4th, at Quilon, Robert Cleur, pensioned Judge, Travancore Government, aged 68 years.
PEARCE.—January 10th, at Mhow, Mr. Walter L. Pearce, Traffic Inspector, Holkar, and Neemuch State Railways,

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

If the telegram we publish this morning rightly describes the Russian positions, Suleiman Pasha has not only been beaten, but is in imminent danger of being surrounded and forced to surrender with his whole army corps. He seems to have been guilty of the inconceivable folly of remaining between Tatar Bazarjik and Philippopolis to await Gourko's attack in front, after he knew that the Russians had entered Roumelia in force by the Schipka Pass and reached the road which runs through Eski-Saghra to Philippopolis. Defeated by Gourko on the 14th—or, as the Turkish version gently puts it, forced to remove nearer to Philippopolis—he is now exposed to an attack in rear by the Russian column which is reported to have reached Tchirpan on the Eski-Saghra road, about fifteen miles from Philippopolis, while he is simultaneously attacked in front again by Gourko. It can only be by very bad management on the part of the Russians that he will have any chance of escaping, and the capture of his corps would leave Racuf Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, with too few troops to defend Adrianople. Thus, for the second time in the course of this war, Suleiman's obstinacy has done the greatest mischief to the Turkish cause. Baker Pasha commands a division under Suleiman, and it will be an awkward matter if any of the British officers who have joined him are taken prisoners. Her Majesty has issued a stringent declaration of neutrality, and she will not like to have some British uniforms sent her by the Czar, and to be asked if she can tell whether these are her servants' coats or no.

We publish in another column the Resolution of Government announcing the commutation of Britto's sentence. "His Excellency in Council" graciously condescends to concur in the opinion of Mr. Justice Green, who thinks the evidence showed the prisoner was not mad, and yet that there existed in him "a considerable degree of "mental unsoundness sufficiently strong to render his a proper case for not carrying into "effect the capital sentence passed upon him." It thus appears that there are degrees in madness which are beyond the ken of ordinary jurymen, and can only be distinguished by such keen logicians and experts in physiology as Mr. Justice Green. Britto was just mad enough, it turns out, when he committed the murder of which he was found guilty, to deserve rigorous imprisonment for life; had he been a little less mad, he would only have deserved ten years' imprisonment, and so on. Mr. Green has evidently mistaken his profession. He would have made a fortune as a mad doctor, for he has discovered variations of lunacy which nobody ever heard of before, and which should be called the Green madness, as Bright's disease of the kidneys was named after the physician who invented it. His Excellency in Council, however, improves upon Mr. Green in logical originality. Witness the following choice sentence :—"He is of opinion that the "verdict of the jury was a correct one *on the "case placed before them*, but that taking into "consideration all the circumstances regarding "the mental condition of the prisoner during the past few years, *as shown by the "evidence adduced*, there is sufficient ground "for Government exercising in this case the "prerogation of mercy with which they are "entrusted." Anyone who knew nothing more of this case than could be learnt from the Government Resolution might infer, from the first few words we have italicized, that the whole of the evidence in the case had *not* been placed before the jury, and that the Government had subsequently to the trial had fresh and material evidence regarding Britto's insanity thrust upon its attention. The public of Bombay know, however, that this was not the case. No fresh evidence of any kind was brought forward, and His Excellency in Council acknowledges, with careless inconsistency, in the second italicized clause of the sentence we have quoted, that the only evidence he has to go upon is that adduced at the trial, and that, backed by Mr. Justice Green, he chooses to overrule the opinion deliberately formed by the jury after hearing all the witnesses, that Britto deserved no mercy. Perhaps it is wrong, however, to say that the Government had no fresh light thrown on the evidence given at the trial. They had in the first place an elaborate memorial drawn up by Britto's solicitors, and signed, His Excellency in Council informs us, by "a very large num-"ber of the leading inhabitants of Bombay, "European and native." We did not know that there were "a very large number of lead-"ing inhabitants" in Bombay, and it would be interesting to learn who these distinguished persons are. After such an opinion has been pronounced officially by Government, the publication of the memorialists' names would be equivalent to a new Warrant of Precedence, and we hope we shall see them in the next *Government Gazette*. We hear that the first signature was that of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and we can well imagine that with such a name to start with there would be no difficulty in getting a very large number of signatures in Bombay; but they surely cannot all be leaders of society? In addition to the memorial, there was Lord Salisbury's telegram concerning the intervention of the King of Portugal. These were important documents, but, had they been produced at the trial, the jury would have been urged by the Judge to disregard them and to remember that they were to give their verdict according to the evidence. The Judge and the Government, of course, are apparently bound by no such obligation when they try a condemned man a second time over; and we see the result in the commutation of Britto's sentence.

The Trade Returns of British India for the month of November, and the eight months April to November, 1877, bring out more clearly than ever the injury done to the external commerce of the Bombay Presidency by the injudicious restrictions placed, in the interest of the Famine districts, on the carrying power of the G. I. P. Railway. Taking the single article of wheat, we find that, while the exports of this grain from all India rose from 3,864,780 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,32,64,552, in the eight months April to November, 1876, to 5,674,781 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,52,49 904, in the corresponding period of 1877, Bombay not only had no share of this increase, but the quantity of wheat exported last year shows an absolute falling off,—from 992,864 cwts. to 850,915,—though, as a higher range of prices prevailed, the valuation shows a small advance on that of 1876. The exports of wheat from Calcutta rose in the same period from 2,705,175 to 4,292,733 cwts., and those from Kurrachee from 161,975 to 526,747 cwts., so that the Government of India stimulated last year the trade of these ports at the expense of the merchants of Bombay, who were compelled to look on and do nothing while their rivals did a most flourishing business and secured all the advantages of the largely increased demand for Indian wheat in the English and Continental markets. The same story may be told of seeds, of which Bombay exported only 2,171,302 cwts. in the eight months of 1877, against 2,311,705 in the corresponding eight months of 1876; while the figures for Calcutta were 6,389,819 for 1877 and 4,166,530 for 1876. In this case also prices were higher, so that the loss to Bombay was all the more keenly felt. The total value again of Indian produce and manufactures exported from all India exceeded that of the eight months of 1876 by 2½ crores of rupees, while for Bombay it declined from 14·43 to 13·17 crores. A remarkable phenomenon is recorded in these Returns, which we commend to the notice of the gentlemen who are always bewailing the amount of the "tribute" India pays to England, as shown in the great difference between the estimated value of her imports and her exports. The grand total of exports for the eight months under review amounted to Rs. 42,04,41,001, while the imports are valued at Rs. 39,88,40,571, so that the difference only amounted to two crores—a mere bagatelle. The sum total of the imports was swollen by the extraordinary shipments of silver from England to India, and chiefly to Bombay, the "treasure" imported in the eight months being set down at Rs. 12,96,66,528, against only Rs. 6,53,14,450 in the corresponding period of 1876. The explanation of this movement of bullion is of course that the purchasing power of silver has remained much higher and more constant in India than in Europe, and that consequently merchants have sent it out in large quantities to pay for produce exported.

The *Times of India* is a paper which generally affords us much amusement. Its nonsense is, as a rule, amusing because it is put forth with gravity and perfect unconsciousness. We have grown accustomed to see the writers of our contemporary in more or less of a fine frenzy rolling when they write about Sir Richard Temple or Lord Lytton, but one of these writers seem to sit upon the actual tripod of inspiration, so rapt is his eloquence, in discoursing of the creation of an Order of the Crown of India for distinguished ladies. The torrent of eloquence overpowers us, and all we can do is to let ourselves be borne along in submissiveness and envy. We breathe an atmosphere unknown to the duller temperate zone. Our contemporary is very indignant because we suggested that a special order for old women should be created. We assure him we meant nothing personal. We are told "it is hard to see why ladies "should never get those marks of distinction "for which men will shed their blood in the "field or spin their brains into cobwebs in "civil life." Any man who accomplished the difficult operation of spinning his brains into cobwebs would be fit for a lunatic asylum, or for writing nonsense, and would require no mark of distinction. The following reflection, so wise and so witty, could only emanate from a man who, by spinning his brains into cobwebs, had successfully reduced himself into a condition of hopeless but florid imbecility:—"As "long as men covet and fight and toil and some-"times lie to get a bit of ribbon to wear at their "button hole, why should ladies be obliged to "wear ribbon exclusively in their hair?" We congratulate our contemporary on having made an important discovery which reflects credit on his keen insight and sagacity. We are gravely told that "there is a great deal of human "nature in woman-kind." No doubt our contemporary will shortly inform the world, or that extremely limited portion of it which reads the effusions of the *Times of India*, that "there is a "great deal of human nature in man." But we must not forget that the uses of twaddle are by no means inconsiderable. If speech were only reserved for the manufacture of new and profound observations, the world would be much worse off than it is, and the readers of our local *Times* would have no brilliant lucubrations to amuse them. There are, however, hopeful signs which may possibly point to a reformation looming in some distant future. Our contemporary says: "We reserve to ourselves the right to "modify or even to change our opinions accord-"ing to the teachings of time." Unfortunately our contemporary seldom has any opinions to change, and therefore the task imposed upon unfortunate time is a difficult one. We are in charity bound to suppose that until time performs his Herculean task the readers of the *Times of India* are bound to take what opinions and sense they can get and be thankful.

A clear and decided view has its advantages. We do not envy those who are not able to make up their minds whether the establishment of the Order of the Crown of India for ladies was a good thing or not. Most people are, however, agreed that the Order is, to say the least, an anachronism in this country. The following no donbt is one of the nonsensical opinions which time is going to cure. "The Begum," writes our contemporary, "who obtains "it will be the envy of all who hope to obtain it, "and its possession will give dignity and influ-"ence to the bearer." The secrecy of Hindu life is most profound, but it is not impenetrable. Those who know the natives best laugh to scorn the idea that by bestowing an Order the status of native women will be raised. Civilization works by slower and surer means. We govern India as a civilized power, and it is by peace, order, and education, we must trust, to develop the native character, and not by new orders and gaudy pageants that we can hope to win the respect of our Indian subjects. It is the privilege of our modern rulers to work by means of shams, and to those who live in the midst of them the shams are very galling. Love of distinction has been the ruling passion of Benjamin Disraeli. All his life has been devoted to carry out some crotchet, or to invent some startling novelty. In the present Viceroy he has found a lieutenant after his own heart. Lord Lytton has imbibed in the ante-rooms of Foreign Courts a love of show and a passion for ribbons. He wishes to rule India after the manner of a foreign despot, but he is wanting in the strength of character which makes a great despot. His rule is a despotism tempered with epigrams. His Education and his Budget speeches are all of a piece—a great deal of tinsel language which covers a very small quantity of common sense. The Order of the Crown of India was not meant to be a masterly stroke of Imperial policy to content the natives, but was intended as a brilliant move in the game of playing at a Foreign Court at Simla and Calcutta. It will, we fear, only increase the snobbery which prevails among certain ladies in India. It will increase the nervous sensibility to social distinctions. There are certain women who are unable to enjoy even the ordinary intercourse of society without making it a perpetual attempt to raise themselves a step higher on the social ladder. They only make acquaintances for the sake of improving their position, and the only people they want to know are those who can help them in the game of life. Coming out to India early in life from some simple country house, their heads are apt to be turned by the official position their husbands enjoy. They can only measure people by the small yard of officialism. To these people the Order of the Crown of India will be dear. They will learn to measure the merits of those to whom they are linked for life by their capacity for gaining them the coveted distinction. There are, however, many wise and sensible women in India who do not make a god of society and who do not judge their sisters by the social rank they hold. To them the gaining of the Order will be a matter of indifference. They will love their husbands even if the unfortunate men are unable to take them to Simla and so win for them the Crown of India. These women are truly valuable to society, for they communicate to men some of their own self-devotion, bravery, and gentleness. If it was necessary, for State reasons, to create in India an Order for women, why were not some women who showed courage and endurance in the Mutiny appointed to the Order? We could name more than a dozen who might have been decorated—women who showed dauntless courage in the supreme moment of danger, who bore without murmuring great privations, who tended the sick and wounded—women who proved themselves worthy to be the wives of brave men and the mothers of heroes. Why have not they been decorated? They, however, lived at a time when men did their duty and bled for their country, because it was their duty, and did not trouble their heads much whether they wore a ribbon in their button holes or not. The great inheritance bequeathed to us by the courage of heroes and the wisdom of statesmen is now in the hands of men who think they have accomplished a brilliant feat of statesmanship when they have invented a new Order for ladies. Are these the men to sustain the renown and cherish the high spirit of the English? Are these the men to preserve the Empire founded by Clive and Hastings and saved by Lawrence and Nicholson?

THE BRITTO CASE.—RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution was issued yesterday :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th January 1878.

Letter from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors, High Court dated 22nd December 1877, forwards a memorial to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Bombay, praying that the capital sentence passed upon Joaquim Charles Britto on the 15th December may not be carried into effect, and requests that the necessary steps may be taken to submit the memorial for His Excellency's consideration at as early a date as possible.

Letter from the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, dated 30th December 1877, forwards a letter from Mr. Justice Green who submits his opinion upon the case of the convict Britto.

Resolution.—Government have now received Mr. Justice Green's report on the memorial signed by a very large number of the leading inhabitants of Bombay, European and native, requesting that Government would extend the clemency of the Crown to the prisoner Joaquim Charles Britto, and commute the sentence of death passed on him to transportation for life.

2. Mr. Justice Green, after a careful review of the various facts brought out at the trial, finally arrives at the conclusion that while not dissatisfied with the verdict itself, he yet considers that the evidence of the existence of a considerable degree of mental unsoundness in the prisoner is sufficiently strong to render his a proper case for not carrying into effect the capital sentence passed upon him.

3. In this view His Excellency in Council concurs. He is of opinion that the verdict of the jury was a correct one on the case placed before them, but that taking into consideration all the circumstances regarding the mental condition of the prisoner during the past few years, as shown by the evidence adduced, there is sufficient ground for Government exercising in this case the prerogative of mercy with which they are entrusted, and commuting the sentence of death to one of rigorous imprisonment for life, and the sentence is commuted accordingly.

JOHN NUGENT,
Under-Secretary to Government.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—England is probably going to occupy Port Said as she occupies Gibraltar, as she would be willing to occupy Constantinople. The occupation of Port Said will decide Turkey's growing hatred against England. Possibly Russia and Germany in their policy have aimed at this object. Possibly Russia is going, after the occupation of Port Said, to treat Turkey with generosity. Probably Turkey will make a sincere peace with a noble enemy, and turn all her hatred against the nation whom she may have some right to call a treacherous friend. The power of attacking Russia will be taken from Turkey; her power to attack England will remain unimpaired. Russia may afterwards exult, with more truth than England did in the beginning of this war, that Turkey fights her own battles.

To a man whose mind is not blinded by national prejudices, what does this pretension to occupy all Mediterranean outlets mean? Will the European and Mediterranean Powers see this with good eyes? Have they no interests of their own? Is Europe inclined to let the liberty of her seas be monopolised by one Power? Is Europe impotent by sea? Commercial and industrial competition are the order of the day; the real motives of modern wars reside all in the will to acquire comm

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

BATTLE IN ROUMELIA.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Advices received from Constantinople state that a great battle had been fought on the 14th instant between Tatar Bazardchik and Philippopolis and that the fighting was recommenced the following morning, when Suleiman Pasha's positions were closer on to Philippopolis than they were before the battle. The inhabitants of Philippopolis have been ordered to leave the town.

The Russians have arrived at Tchirpan, situated close to the line of Railway running to Adrianople and South of Eski Saghra.

ILLNESS OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Lord Derby, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is unwell.

NEUTRALITY MEETINGS.

Meetings continue to be held in favour of the Government adhering to their policy of neutrality.

SPEECH BY MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett, Member of Parliament for Hackney, yesterday made a speech in which he attacked the Frontier policy of the Government of India, and expressed his intention, on the opening of Parliament, to move for a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the subject.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Head-quarters of the Russian Army have been transferred to Kezanlik.

OBITUARY.—General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, Bart., K.C.H., 16th Lancers.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 17th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Zambesi.

LONDON, JAN. 15, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8¾d.
¼ per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
¼ per cent. Do.	82¾
½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109
Bar Silver	54
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7d.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
Departures—Zante and Tuscany.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 16, 12-20 P. M.

Steamer for Manilla leaves Hongkong afternoon 19.

GALLE, JAN. 16, 2.40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Hindustan, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3	1s. 9 1-16 to 1d.	"
Documents, 3	1s. 9¼d.	"

THE NEW TAXATION.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in moving yesterday in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, that the taxation bills introduced three weeks ago be referred to Select Committees and proceeded with forthwith, explained the advisability of passing them without unnecessary delay, adverting especially to the Lieutenant Governor's statement that local legislation depended on the ultimate form of the present bills, and that doubt caused by delay would be mischievous, that the work of assessment could best be carried out by European officers during the present cool weather. These considerations were strengthened by the fact that the proposed measures had been generally well received, and the necessity for taxation loyally recognised by the public. He promised, before passing these bills, to give full explanations of proposed treatment of funds now raised as insurance against famine.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN RELATION TO FAMINE PUBLIC WORKS.

IN fulfilment of the announcement made by the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Sir Andrew Clarke yesterday stated at some length the policy of the Government in the administration of Public Works, especially in reference to meeting future famines. Postponing for the present a detailed review of the history of the famine now passing away, and declining to advance now any specific remedy for famines generally, he adverted to their causes, and discussed the food supply of the country and its reserves of grain, contending that even in most disastrous famines the Empire can, from its own soil, feed itself. Declaring himself in favour of irrigation and the extension of canal navigation, he showed the very great difficulties that surrounded the subject, that of more magnitude being but one element in the problem; for not only were certainty and sources of supply more limited than was generally believed, but also in the social condition of the people causes were at work more obstructive than engineers could overcome or financiers deal with. He showed in detail certain financial and other results of irrigation and inland navigation schemes, to obtain which for the whole of British India, even if every condition were favourable, would require, from the least to the most ambitious proposals, amounts ranging from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000 sterling. Twenty-four millions sterling had already been spent in irrigation, and this had protected 14,000 square miles of country at a little less than £3 an acre. Promising in future no check in prosecuting irrigation works giving fair prospects of utility in ordinary years as well as in years of deficient rainfall, Sir Andrew Clarke believed that by giving every scheme the closest enquiry as to soundness, every estimate the minutest scrutiny as to accuracy, he was a truer friend to irrigation than those who saw in water a cure for every agricultural ill in India. The only practical course was to recognise the mutual interdependence of different parts of so vast a country, and to provide means of distributing the surplus of one part to meet the deficiency of other parts. Land communications had been the mainstay in the recent famine, and they must ever be. He showed that the railways of India were no longer a burden on the taxpayer, and the people as well as the merchant and trader had been taught the advantages of quick locomotion; they had also learnt from the telegraph and the railway the value of quick returns. The railway system must expand until every inhabitant of India is brought within 50 or 100 miles of a line. Stating that a grass famine was as bad as a grain famine, he described what railways had performed during the last year, and resorted to no exaggeration in saying that railways had saved Southern India. After alluding to extensions that are in hand and proposed, he explained the action of the Government in resisting the concession of giving preference to consignments of food grains until the inexorable necessity of famine, as imperative as war, forced it upon them, but deprecated on principle the interference of the State with the management of traffic or the direction of trade. He commented on assertions that had been made, that the alignment of railway lines was solely dictated by military considerations; but if they have not yet helped the Empire in war time, they have in famines, and had certainly been the deliverance from one of the accidents of war in the reduction of the strength of the British garrison of India. By this India had been already saved more than 30,000,000 sterling. He concluded by glancing at the preliminary arrangements which should be made by Public Works officers to meet future famines, deprecating delay in giving the unemployed work until disease and emaciation forced on people a demoralisation inseparable from a pauper's dole, and he urged that a review of the facts of the past rather than profuse promises of the future would carry conviction to men's minds, that what had been done by Government was a sufficient earnest to show that the path of duty on which it had entered would not be abandoned.

THE Akhoond of Swat died on the 12th instant. The Akhoond was considered by a certain fanatical section of the community to be a saint, and whether he was that or not, there is no doubt that he was a bitter enemy to the English Government. On the whole, we think that the Frontier will survive his death.

WE learn that Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Sandford as Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, the latter taking up the corresponding appointment at Mysore, which is worth Rs. 3,000 per month. The salary of Mr. Jardine's new appointment is Rs. 2,500 per month.

WE understand that immediately upon Sir Richard Temple's arrival in Bombay the new taxation bill for imposing licenses on trades will be introduced in the Local Legislative Council. The tax proposed will not, we believe, affect any persons with fixed incomes or even professional men, but will fall only upon traders—an arrangement in which the traders might very reasonably refuse to agree.

REGARDING the appointment to the First Judgeship of the Small Causes Court, we understand that Mr. Webb has been "thrown overboard," and that the selection will now lie between Mr. Hart, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Spencer. It will be easily understood that Mr. Hart is the favourite candidate.

THE responsible famine officers at Bellary reported two months ago, that the famine in that district was over, yet we learn that money doles are issued from the Mansion House Fund, which, it appears, must be got rid of some how. It seems incredible, but we are informed on good authority, that one thousand women and children are fed daily, none of whom require such assistance; and that the money which is issued weekly for the support of the aged and for infants is in no single case required. The crops are fair, and the country in prosperous, considering all things; all the country people, besides, have left Bellary to work in their fields and now seem contented. Those, therefore, who are being gratuitously fed are the people belonging to the town and bazaar, which means demoralization to the whole population. We are assured that no one will work, and servants are not to be got; coolies wont go ten yards under four annas, even to carry a letter, and to take or fetch any thing weighing over five lbs. weight, they demand eight annas and a bullock cart; in fact, they will do nothing except as a great favour, and servants who used to be very good are loafing about the bazaars; the few who remain in service are impertinent, and walk off if one does not give in to them. Meantime trade and business of all kinds is almost at a standstill.

IT has surprised us a great deal to hear that the new building on the Esplanade, near the Gymkhana, which has been exciting the admiration of the community and the envy of those who were not telegraph clerks (the said building being destined for the accommodation of these gentlemen), has been condemned as unsuitable for the purpose for which it was erected. The building is three stories high, and comprises six splendid halls—two on each floor. Now, as many of the telegraph clerks are married men with families, it is clear that they could not be accommodated comfortably or decently in these halls. Moreover, there is only one cook-house to the place, and the sanitary accommodation provided can scarcely be said to be ample for from a 100 to 150 people. It is remarkable how illiberal our architects are in providing sanitary accommodation in the palaces they erect. Why do they have such high ideas about the sublime and beautiful and forget the useful? The Secretariat is a woeful instance of inhuman architectural æsthetics, and what the throngs of beings who are employed in that building do for sanitary accommodation is a mystery to us, though it may not be to the Health Officer and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee. Meanwhile, what is to be done with the new Telegraph building? Might we suggest that it should be handed over to the unfortunate officers who are now living in thatched dens in Marine Lines, and that some really useful building suitable for a collection of families should be erected for the telegraph clerks?

TELEGRAMS from Madras give approximate decrease on famine relief works this week, 32,000, on gratuitous relief 22,446, now remaining about 369,000. Prices fluctuating. Rice has risen in nine districts.

AT a special meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed stating that "in consequence of the present dull state of trade and the high price of cotton, it is desirable to lessen the production of goods and yarns (in Bombay), and as this can be done effectually only by reducing the hours of labour, it is resolved that the members of the Millowners' Association will work their respective mills from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m., with the usual stoppages for rest, and that four days in the month the mills shall be entirely closed." The over-production from which the mills have been found to be suffering is ascribed to a decreased demand caused partly by the influence of the famine in India, and partly by the glutting of the China market, occasioning a fall in the price of yarn, while the cost of the raw material has increased. The above resolution is to have effect from the 21st inst.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Berars informs us of the curious fact that the Mahomedans in that part of the world regarded the recent occultation of Venus as a very bad sign for England. We do not know why they should do so, because, judging from the fact that the Crescent was clearly beneath the encroaching planet, we should have thought the sign was bad for the Turks if it was bad for anybody at all.

YESTERDAY we published an exciting narrative about the Hon. W. Lang's daring capture of a sea-captain who was accused of having stolen certain documents from Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.'s office. The unfortunate skipper seems merely to have blundered, and to have had no criminal intention when he took the papers; and the surprise which commenced when he found himself in the custody of the police and Mr. Lang, terminated yesterday, when the Magistrate dismissed him from custody with a compliment to his intelligence. He will know now that documents are ticklish things to have anything to do with. We believe the captain has laid an action for damages against Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

WE regret to hear that news has been received in Bombay of the death, yesterday, by his own hand, of Mr. F. C. Blodwell, agent for Messrs. Whittle, Anderson and Co, at Dhollera.

WE understand that the lecturers at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute during the present session are to be Dr. Cooke, Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, and Mr. Houston, Principal of the Diocesan High School.

BY an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Defence Loan recently issued by the Ottoman Government is placed upon the Bombay market.

DR. J. JONES has been appointed by the Government of India in the Home Department to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital, Calcutta, in the place of Dr. Elliott, deceased.

WE learn from a native paper that the young Hindoo widow of Lucknow, said to have been abducted by a lady of the Lucknow Zenana Mission for the purpose of being made a convert to Christianity, has been ordered by the Civil Judge, Lucknow, to be restored to the guardianship of her uncle.

THERE have been disturbances in the Saket State, Punjab, due probably to the oppressive conduct of Wazir Ramditamull, who has been driven out. Two companies of Goorkhas from Dhurmsala are ordered to assist if necessary, and the Commissioner of Jullunder has proceeded to the spot.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* relates a remarkable incident arising out of the powerful acting of Salvini:—"I was present the other night at a scene which even in the midst of an all-important crisis is worthy of some record. Salvini, who, I am sorry to say, has never with but very little appreciation here, was playing in an unknown drama by Giacometti, called "La Morte Civile." The audience scattered about the house, many ignorant of the language and uninterested in the play, were chatting on indifferent subjects. The speeches delivered on the stage were longwinded, there was little incident to seize the attention of careless spectators, and, the action taking place in our time, there was not even the attraction of picturesque costume. The subject of civil death is sombre and monotonous, but the piece has one or two strong scenes. A painter has been condemned to the galleys for life for murdering his brother-in-law in a fit of passion. After 14 years of suffering he escapes to find his wife living in the capacity of governess in the house of a doctor who has adopted the convict's little daughter as his own. The whole play is devoted to the exhibition of the mental anguish of the man who has already been numbered among the dead, and at length actually dies of grief at witnessing the horror inspired by his return. It was in this death scene that Salvini produced so powerful an effect. There was not a violent gesture employed throughout the situation; there was no contortion of the face, nor any straining of the voice; all was quiet and subdued; but the actor was nevertheless so terribly in earnest, so absolutely true to nature, as to lure all who saw him into the belief that they were looking at a reality. Some interval elapsed after the curtain fell before the audience ventured to applaud. They then recalled Salvini repeatedly, but—strangest tribute of all to the impression produced—they still lingered about their places, unwilling to leave, the women sobbing and the men very pale."

THE FAMINE.

OFFICIAL NOTE

IN CONTINUATION OF THAT DATED 28TH APRIL 1877, ON THE PROGRESS, AD FINEM, OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, IN THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877.

1. As the period of the Famine is now over, the time has come for completing the history, begun in the Note Government recorded in April last, of it, and the measures taken to meet it.

2. In the Note just referred to a previous Note recorded in December 1876 is mentioned as stating the conditions of the problem that had to be faced, and it was added that those conditions had not in the interval (December 1876 to April 1877) materially altered. Upon the facts known, and the conditions estimated in December, it was calculated that the period of distress requiring relief from Government would probably last till the middle of June, but subsequent to the compilation of the Note in April a serious departure from the ordinary and expected course of the season occurred, which materially altered the conditions estimated in December, and still and accordingly proceeded in the Note of April. This unexpected event was that, after the commencement of the monsoon without marked irregularity in the latter part of June, the rain, instead of continuing to fall heavily through the greater portions of July and August, failed almost entirely till towards the end of the latter month. This is the principal cause of the prolongation of the period of distress so far beyond the date at first looked forward to as likely to terminate it.

3. In September the season greatly recovered itself, and has since then been generally favourable—though in Khandesh, and the Districts immediately to the south it has been insufficient, while in the Southern part of the Deccan and in the Southern Maratha Country it was at one time excessive.

4. The prices of food-grains continued their gradual rise from the date of the Note in April, and in July, when a second season of drought was expected, the rise became more rapid. No considerable fall took place till the middle of September. Thenceforward the fall has been steady, and the average rate now is 30 pounds per rupee, the ordinary average rate being 56 pounds. The highest price touched was 8½ pounds for a rupee. This extremity was reached at the beginning of August in the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, and in September in Kaladgi.

GRAIN SUPPLIES.

5. The following table is a continuation of that given in paragraph 5 of the Note of 28th April, showing the imports of food-grains month by month into the distressed districts of this Presidency:—

Food-grains sent to	From 1st to 30th April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June 1877.	In July and Aug. 1877.	In Sept. 1877.	In Oct. 1877.	In Nov. 1877.	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Maratha Country, South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	7,435	28,657	4,491	16,061	3,319	525	1,138	61,626
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik.	2,768	12,594	20,848	41,990	16,256	8,720	1,867	104,543
	273	1,521	2,014	9,567	2,219	4,637	1,725	21,956
Total..	10,476	42,472	26,853	67,618	22,094	13,882	4,730	188,125

The total shown above, together with that of the table up to 21st April, gives a grand total of 4,34,000 tons of grain imported into the distressed districts during the fourteen months. This importation was effected entirely by private trade, Government having confined itself to the end to their declared policy of not interfering with trade.

6. It was, however, found necessary to arrange with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company that a certain amount of food-grains required for the most distressed districts should be carried on that Company's line in preference to all other goods. It was calculated that besides delivering 800 tons a day at the stations in the Bombay Deccan, 900 tons could be carried daily as far as Raichur for the Madras Presidency, and 300 tons at Shahabad for His Highness the Nizam's dominions. The Bombay Government undertook, therefore, that, provided there were no delays caused by accidents, &c., and provided that the quantities specified were booked by dealers, these amounts of grain should be carried daily for Madras and the Hyderabad districts. This arrangement, however, during the early day of that month, fell short of the specified quantities, and accordingly Government issued orders (Government Resolution No.14 M., dated 11th August 1877 that, in order to fulfil the promises made to the Madras Government, it should be called upon, with the full knowledge and consent of the Railway Company's Officers, absolute preference should be given to all Famine traffic to Raichur and Hyderabad, to the exclusion of all general traffic, but only such traffic might be needed to secure carriage of the quantities agreed upon. At the same time it was arranged that the Railway should take not only the specified quantities for the future, but also such additional quantities as might make up for the previous short delivieries. To do this it was necessary that 350 wagons of grain should be passed over the Bhore Ghaut daily. And this could only be done by transferring engines from the North-Eastern to the South-Eastern line of the Railway, and these were issued accordingly (Government Resolution No. 23 M., dated 16th August 1877). Still it was found at the end of the month that the daily average number of wagons worked into Bichki (Raichur) was limited to-day, and for the month the average number worked on to the Nizam's line little over 30 instead of 44. In the following month, owing to the rise of prices in the North-West Provinces, the tide of famine traffic turned in that direction, and it became practicable (Government Resolution No. 103 M., dated 29th September 1877) to remove the restriction that grain should only be booked for stations in the famine districts. The preference however to be given to grain booked for those stations was maintained, and shortly afterwards (Government Resolution No. 137 M., dated 9th October 1877) this preference, so far as it related to grain for the Bombay Deccan, was withdrawn, and that for Madras and the Nizam's dominions (Government Resolution No. 173 M., dated 26th October 1877) the preference in favour of Raichur and Shahabad was withdrawn also, and the Railway traffic left to follow its ordinary course.

7. It was mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Note of April that Government ordered grass to be cut, pressed, and laid down on the principal lines of grain traffic, such grass to be reserved exclusively for sale for the aid of such traffic This work was carried on, chiefly under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests Northern Division, till the end of May, and some stocks were kept in hand until the monsoon was assured. The amount expended on this account was Rs. 57,742, for which 46,73,456 pounds of fodder were purchased, pressed, and delivered. The realizations by sale of the fodder amounted to Rs. 10,709.

8. After the rains began the use of cattle for the carriage of grain was discontinued by human labour. Large numbers of persons were engaged both in carrying headloads and in dragging laden carts. This had the further important consequence of setting free for employment in agriculture many cattle which otherwise would have been necessarily engaged in bringing food for the people. As a measure of encouragement Government directed (Government Resolution No. 254 P., dated 23rd July 1877) that, where practicable, without a breach of engagements with carting contractors, exemptions from tolls and ferry charges should be granted to persons carrying grain either by head-loads or in vehicles drawn by human labour. Special instructions were also issued for the protection of persons thus engaged.

RELIEF WORKS.

9. In supplying labour for those who would otherwise be without means of subsistence Government have never found reason to depart from the leading principles laid down in the Note of April, namely—

1. That the works to be undertaken should be large, concentrated, and in themselves useful;
2. That checks and tests should be applied to deter from seeking relief those who are not in real need, and to prevent the abuse of public charity as far as possible.

10. The following table gives the total number of persons employed on relief works for each week from that ending on the 21st April—the corresponding table in the Note of the 28th April last gives the numbers up to the preceding week—till the end of November, when all relief works were closed. It will be seen that the numbers rose to maxima in January, June, and August. The highest maximum was that of June, when—for one week only—the average daily number of labourers upon relief works exceeded 4,00,000.

Week ending	On Civil Agency Works.	On Public Works Department Agency Works.	Total.
21st April 1877	29,007	2,48,290	2,77,297
28th ditto	30,578	2,64,564	2,95,142
5th May 1877	26,419	2,91,456	3,17,875
10th ditto	30,734	3,21,802	3,52,536
19th ditto	32,940	3,35,545	3,68,485
26th ditto	33,749	3,40,709	3,74,458
2nd June 1877	37,804	3,55,686	3,93,490
9th ditto	40,567	3,62,083	4,02,540
16th ditto	41,013	3,24,277	3,65,289
23rd ditto	33,294	2,95,120	3,28,414
30th ditto	27,959	2,71,005	2,98,964
7th July 1877	24,856	2,56,972	2,81,828
14th ditto	22,096	2,43,025	2,65,121
21st ditto	22,321	2,32,078	2,54,399
28th ditto	23,917	2,24,475	2,48,492
4th August 1877	20,322	2,43,228	2,63,550
11th ditto	21,476	2,45,580	2,67,056
18th ditto	23,021	2,39,023	2,63,044
25th ditto	34,718	2,58,796	2,93,514
1st September 1877	27,711	2,60,998	2,88,609
8th ditto	24,064	2,26,334	2,50,398
15th ditto	22,993	1,89,773	2,12,766
22nd ditto	22,619	1,68,207	1,90,826
29th ditto	24,855	1,40,157	1,65,012
6th October 1877	21,659	96,113	1,17,772
13th ditto	18,445	77,679	96,124
20th ditto	14,388	55,517	69,905
27th ditto	10,169	43,381	53,990
3rd November 1877	7,776	36,183	43,959
10th ditto	5,147	23,210	28,357
17th ditto	2,310	15,642	17,953
24th ditto	1,059	11,382	12,976
30th ditto	795	9,570	10,365

The three maxima are to be thus explained: (1) Up to January the numbers were too great for thorough supervisions by the existing establishments, wages were liberal, and the works generally were too attractive; after January the proper remedies were applied by strengthening establishments, reducing wages, and enforcing work. (2) In June the Famine was at its height; when the monsoon broke, the demand for Government assistance grew immediately less (3) In august it seemed that a second season of drought had commenced; at the end of that month the rain came and dissipated the fear.

WAGES ON RELIEF WORKS.

11. As set forth in the earlier narrative one of the principles adopted as a means to prevent persons resorting to the works who were not in need of aid was that the scale of wages should be low. The scale first adopted, and the modifications made subsequently up to the date of the Note of April are described in paragraphs 7—19 and 27—29 of that narrative. No considerable change were made afterwards. Such as were made are stated below.

12. In the latter part of May the price of the staple food-grain of Kladji became as dear as 13 pounds for a rupee, and it was found that the quantity that could be purchased at this rate for a young child's allowance of a quarter of an anna was insufficient. It was therefore ruled (Government Resolution No. 387 E.—1260, dated 29th May 1877) that young children in the Kaladgi district might be paid the value in cash of a quarter of a pound of the grain instead of a quarter of an anna a day.

13. In August this concession was extended to the other distressed districts (Government Resolution No. 383 P., dated 23rd August 1877).

14. As the time for the break of the monsoon approached the question arose as to how the labourers upon relief works should be maintained, when the works were stopped by rain. And Government passed a Resolution (No. 56 P., dated 13th June 1877) directing that the Civil Agency rates should be allowed to labourers upon works under Public Works Department Agency when the work was interrupted by rain and full tasks could not be exacted.

15. And with regard to works under Civil Agency it was directed (Government Resolution No. 141 P., dated 2nd July 1877), that when such works were interrupted by rain each man should be paid the money value of a pound of grain plus a quarter of an anna, each woman the value of a pound of grain, and each child employed as a labourer the value of half a pound of grain plus the sixth part of an anna.

16. By July prices had risen to such a distressing rate in Kaladgi that a further modification of the wages rate found necessary, and it was ruled (Government Resolution No. 190 P., dated 25th July 1877) that, failing the relief that an immediate fall of rain would afford, where the price of staple grain should be dearer than a rupee for nine pounds, wages should be paid for Sundays as well as week days, or, in other words, that an increment of sixteen per cent. should be made to wages on all works.

17. In the following month authority was given (Government Resolution No. 317 P., dated 10th August 1877) to the Collectors of distressed districts to pay the Sunday wage on works in any taluka where rain still held off, and where the staple food-grain was selling at a rate dearer than nine pounds a rupee. As a fact, such a rate was reached only in the Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts, and in one taluka of Sholapur.

TASK WORK.

18. In the Note of April the system of tasking was mentioned as another means of preventing the relief works from being used improperly. It will be well now to state what the orders issued on this subject were.

19. It was first directed (Government Resolution No. 266 C. W.—869, dated 21st November 1876) that where operations were heavy and concentrated—such as tank embankments or clearances, or heavy road banks—supervising officers should endeavour to introduce a system of task-work by gangs which would enable the labourers, without over-exertion, to earn as much as their daily rate of pay, or to earn more than that rate should they prefer to do so. It was at the same time promised that these instructions were intended to authorise any reduction of the settled rates of wages. It was further prescribed (Government Resolution No. 33 E.—103, dated 19th January 1877) that on works under Officers of the Public Works Department, the task should be fixed at not less than 75 per cent., and on works under Civil Agency at not less than 50 per cent. of the task that would be required from a labourer on full wages in ordinary times. And these words "the task that would be required from a labourer on full wages in ordinary" was subsequently explained (Government Resolution 156 E.—546, dated 10th March 1877) meant the task that the particular labourer, looking to his strength, condition, and skill, would be able to perform if he worked to the full extent of his ability.

20. Thus the orders were that labourers should be tasked, not according to a fixed common standard, but according to the individual capacity of each, and that the task exacted should not be in proportion to the full capacity, but less by 25 per cent., according as the labourer was on a work under the Public Works Department, or on a work under Civil Agency, i.e., looking to the original classification of labourers, according as he was "able-bodied" or "less capable" (see paragraph 20 of the Note of April).

21. But in practice it became necessary—particularly in order to allow the different members of a family to work together—to employ other than able-bodied persons upon the large works under the Officers of the Public Works Department, and it was found impracticable in many cases to exact even the task prescribed in the orders noted above. Besides this, really able-bodied persons through idleness or obstinacy would sometimes not perform the allotted work. To meet such cases it was directed (Government Resolution No. 410 P., dated 28th August 1877) that where the Public Works Department able-bodied labourers who did not perform the required tasks should be paid only for the portion done, though the effect might be to reduce their wages below the rate paid on works under Civil Agency; but that non able-bodied labourers should be paid not less than the Civil Agency rates. The principle adopted here was that a labourer presumably unable to perform more than he did should not be left without a means of support. The able and strong liable to an idea desiring to idle in hope that he too would receive that minimum should not be permitted to do so on those terms. At the same time it was enjoined that should an able-bodied man, through continued short payments, become non-able-bodied, he should then receive the Civil Agency rate of wage.

THE DISTANCE TEST.

22. This principle was first applied by the Collector of Ahmednagar who, as early as December 1876, directed his Assistants to send villagers who were supposed to be well-to-do, and who were engaged on relief works close to their homes, to more distant works. Government approved the principle (Government Resolution No. 3140 C.W.—1118, dated 27th December 1876), as suitable to meet the case of idle or well-to-do persons on relief works, and further directed that village officers should be employed to report into groups, and only one or two works be proceeded with at once in each group, so that the majority of the labourers would have some distance to go to their work. The same principle was extended by Government Resolution No. 69 C.W.—160, dated 25th January 1877, in which it was stated distinctly that it was "not advisable to provide work for people near their own homes, and arrangements should always be made, when practicable, to employ them at a distance from their villages." The same instructions were repeated on the 29th January (Government Resolution No. 93 C. W.—205), with an exception made in favour of weakly or infirm persons who were also in distress.

23. Again, soon after the Dhond and Manmad Railway works were opened, it was more particularly enjoined (Government Resolution No. 164 E.—576, dated 14th March 1877) that persons living so near the line that they could return to their homes at night should not be employed on the railway works, and a distance of ten miles was recommended as a convenient limit to fix.

24. The only other direction it was found necessary to issue with regard to the distance test, was that the principle should be applied not rigidly but with discretion. It was then again laid down (Government Resolution No. 235 E.—774, dated 7th April 1877) that the distance test was not to be enforced as a general rule, with the view of keeping away from the works idle or well-to-do persons, but that it might be relaxed in all cases where there was good and clear reason for relaxation.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

25. The table below shows the expenditure in each district from the Collector's Discretionary Grant, and the expenditure on account of children, under seven years of age, of labourers upon the relief works:—

DISTRICTS.	Discretionary Grant.	Children.
Khandesh	Rs. 3,385	Rs. 4,864
Nasik	3,736	23,292
Poona	48,395	40,841
Sholapur	2,30,149	64,370
Satara	2,03,183	45,774
Kaladgi	1,06,691	45,069
Belgaum	2,75,022	86,190
Dharwar	1,55,314	25,450
Kanara	73,709	36,534
Ratnagiri	429	1,549
Kanara	6,617	587
Tanna	3,219	0
Total	Rs. 11 09,130	Rs. 3,75,056

The number of young children naturally varied generally as the number of labourers upon relief works. It was highest in the week ending the 9th June, when the daily average number was 12,0,867. The number of persons aided from the Collectors' Discretionary Grants was inconsiderable till April. From the middle of that month it rose gradually till it reached 69,000 at the end of June. From the commencement of the Gossoon, the number began to fall, but naturally at a rate slow in proportion to that of the diminution of labourers upon works, as the more helpless people were the slowest to take advantage of the opportunities offered for their ordinary pursuits. And on the first arrival of a second years drought, the number began again to rise, and continued to do so till it reached its maximum of 1,00,182 a day in the week ending the 15th of September. During October and November the number fell rapidly, and according to the last returns received only 4,248 persons are now left on the hands of Government.

26. With regard to the administration of gratuitous relief, the following instructions were issued on the 24th April (Government Resolution No. 292 E.—949):—

"Local officers have hitherto, as regards the relief-house arrangements, been working in connection with private Relief Committees, both central and local, and have availed themselves freely of the assistance of influential local inhabitants, whose conduct in connection with the relief of the suffering poor has been beyond all praise and commendation. This arrangement should be continued, and, if practicable, strengthened and improved, and the local officers should specially seek the advice and aid of the central Bombay Committee, in whose hands Government have lately placed the funds subscribed by various munificent persons and bodies, to enable them to assist the local Committees. To the proper establishment and organization of relief-houses and stations, Collectors of districts and their Assistants should, therefore, pay very careful attention, and should very strongly impress on their Native Subordinates, Mamlatdars, Relief Mamlatdars, &c., the importance that the Government attach to this branch of the general measures. Warning and caution should also be once more conveyed to Patels and village officials, in language that will admit of no doubt, that they are responsible for the prevention of the occurrence of any case of unrelieved distress in their villages. Taluka Officers and Circle Inspectors should continuously move about from village to village, should carefully inspect the village register of persons upon relief, should supply any deficiency on the part of village Patels and Officers; and should immediately bring to the notice of higher authority any instance of laxity or neglect calculated in any way to endanger the safety of the poor who are in need of charity.

27. And on the 30th April, in view to obtaining uniformity of principle and, as far as might be desirable, of practice also (Government Resolution No. 307 E.—937), detailed rules were published for the regulation of relief-houses. These will be found in the Appendix to this narrative. They were drawn up in the first instance by the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division on the model of those introduced by Sir John Strachey at Moradabad. Government published them, with certain modifications, for information and general guidance, premising that it was not intended to make their provisions absolutely binding in every instance and in every district.

EXPENDITURE.

28. The total expenditure upon famine relief has been, as nearly as can at this date be ascertained, 114 lakhs of rupees. This gives a saving of 15 lakhs upon the last estimate, namely, that of the 4th September last. In the table below the expenditure is compared with the estimates both of the 24th February and 4th September. It will be understood that the first of these estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,16 00,000, was made on the supposition that there was only the failure of the rains of 1876 to deal with—the second year's failure not being apparent till the following July; and that the last estimate, amounting to Rs.1,29,60,000, was made just before the favourable change which began in September was assured.

Table contrasting the actual expenditure with previous estimates.

RELIEF LABOUR.

	Monthly Average Number of Labourers.				
	Estimate of Feb. 24 1877.	Estimate of Sept. 4 1877.	Actual.	Decrease or Increase in Actuals compared with Estimate of Feb. 24 1877.	Decrease or Increase in Actuals compared with Estimate of Sept. 4 1877.
May 1877	5,00,000		3 53,388	-1,46,662	
June	3 50,000		3,57,541	+ 7,541	
July	2,00,000		2,62,460	+ 62,460	
August	1,00,000		2,71,791	+1,71,791	
September	50,000		2,21,522	+1,71,522	
October		1,75,000	79,876		- 95,124
November		1,25,000	22,722		-1,02,728
December		1,00,000			-1,00,000
January 1878		75,000			- 75,000
February		50,000			- 50,000
March		25,000			- 25,000
Total Increase in Number of Labourers above the Estimate of Feb. 24 1877					2,66,652
Total Decrease in Number of Labourers below the Estimate of Sept 4 1877					4,47,852
Expenditure as estimated on Sept. 4					1,29,00,000
Actual Expenditure Works					93,00,000
Actual Expenditure Charity, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Land Compensation, Medical Supervision, &c.					21,00,000
Approximate Net Saving upon Estimate of Sept. 4 1877					15,00,000

REMISSIONS.

29. The remissions of land revenue in the year 1876-77 on account of the famine amounted to only Rs. 2,15,110 out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,78,500 to be collected that year in the nine famine-stricken districts. The great differen between this result, and the anticipations expressed in paragraph 35 of the Note of April, is due in part to the adoption of the plan of merely suspending collections instead of absolutely remitting payment of revenue. Thus, besides the Rs. 2,45,110 remitted, there are Rs. 27,44,230 under suspension and to be recovered. Of the revenue of 1877-78 it is not anticipated that any part will have to be either remitted or suspended on account of the famine.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

30. The total number of persons upon Government relief, noticed in the last narrative as being on the 21st April 3·49 per cent. of the whole population of the distressed districts, rose till in the second week of June the percentage reached 7·1 of the whole population, or 10 per cent. of the affected population. Then—the number of labourers being by far the largest of its component parts—it necessarily fell rapidly. In August it began to rise again, but—though the increase at this time under the head of gratuitous relief was large—never reached the height attained in June. From the beginning of September, though the helpless poor did not diminish, the reduction in the number of labourers continued to bring the total number down, and after the middle of that month the reduction became general under all heads. The last labourers were discharged at the end of November, and the relief-houses are being gradually but rapidly closed.

31. The general good conduct of the people commended in the Note of April continued to the end. Nor was there any marked repetition of that resistance to the measures of Government of which some instances were alluded to in paragraph 42 of the earlier narrative.

32. The special relaxation of the general orders regarding work and wages made in respect of the immigrants into the Konkan and Kaladgi and Dharwar was continued till towards the end of May, when it was considered desirable that they should, before the monsoon, begin to proceed towards their homes. Special facilities were allowed them for doing so, each head of a family or single individual requiring assistance being granted a pass which enabled him to obtain the necessary provisions at the shops on his route home. (Government Resolution No. 367 E.—1299, dated 23rd May 1877).

33. Wanderers from the distressed districts also made their way in large numbers to the city of Bombay. Their condition became a subject of enquiry as early as March, and in April Government

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NOTICES.

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THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS Fees for day scholars Re. 1 to Rs. 5 according to standards. Half fees charged for second and all other children of a family after the first. Standards I. to VIII. in Boys' School I. to V. in Girls' School. Apply to HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

14th January, 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Stores and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including cure. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day: Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, rovidence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, r any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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NOW READY,
CHARIVARI'S
CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,
SECOND ISSUE,
Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,
with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS, and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c.,
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ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,
suitable for the
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Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.
Price, Rs. 2-8;
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ORDER EARLY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND
REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Established in 1815.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA, through her professional taster honour our Firm with her commands. Here in Bombay, where we have traded continuously for years, our Brand is as well known as in Europe. In many varieties of style are our SHERRIES *dry, very dry, medium dry, golden,* &c., &c., and at following prices:—

Rs. 17-8, 20-8, 21-8, 22-8, 24-8, 25-8, 27-8, 28-8, 36-8, 38-8.

Our CLARETS and BURGUNDIES enjoy a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION; our Home Partners select suitable Wine for this *trying climate*, and from growths best approved by their critical judgment. We offer BORDEAUX at the following prices:—

Rs. 11-8, 12, 14-8, 16-8, 18-8, 21-8' 24-8, 27-8, 32-8,—17-8, 18-8, 19, 22, 26, 32, 39.

Our own and our friends' CHAMPAGNE, shipped in many styles, *dry, very dry, extra cuvee,* and *medium* to *ordinary*, is not excelled by any. We challenge a test comparison.

Prices—Rs. 23-8, 25, 32, 42, 49, 50.

Our PORTS are secured by us from EMINENT GROWERS. Our Indian experience enabling us to determine with accuracy the most suitable, and Invalids may rely upon our judgment.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 22-8, 23-8, 26-8, 36-8.

Our GERMAN WINES—STILL and SPARKLING—are procured from Houses of known repute—the quality as suitable for India is determined by Home Partners' experience.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 25, 26-8, 30-8, 34, 40-8, 48-8—30, 32, 42.

Our Own well-known COGNACS need not be more particularly mentioned, they are simply *excellent, old* and *mature*—but to provide for varieties of taste, we keep other FIRST CLASS BRANDS. Our prices are

Rs. 18, 21, 23, 25-8, 27-8, 31, 34.

Our CORDIALS are *genuine*. We ship none of British Manufacture We have only those varieties MOST IN DEMAMD at prices

Rs. 18, 20, 22, 23, 25-8.

We supply the above described Wines in QUARTS and PINTS—some in JARS of *one, two,* and *four gallons.* Particulars *free* by post. WINES IN WOOD we keep in stock—particulars on application.

MINERAL WATERS.

We have TWO of the BEST KNOWN and MOST HIGHLY spoken of, the "APOLLINARIS" and the "BELTHAL." *See* separate advertisements.

BASS' CHAMPAGNE ALE—None superior to it can be shipped We ask for a trial order. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 for one doz. qts.
„ 4-0 „ „ pts.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled with patented appliance to secure condition. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 per one doz. qts.
„ 4-0 „ „ pts.

Confident in the quality of our various LIQUORS, *we undertake* ALL RISKS OF RETURN.

Our REPORT of the VINTAGES is now being DISTRIBUTED. We join in the expression of thanks for the very EXTENSIVE SUPPORT the PUBLIC ha AFFORDED us, and we ask for the CONTINUANCE OF THE SAME FOR 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover: those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

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SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

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SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—
DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
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SILICATE WHITE is the only paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect,* and *Builder.*

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
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PARIS
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BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED,
LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

ARRIVALS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
HATS, BONNETS, DRESS MATERIALS, &C., &C.

ALL SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
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The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
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Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Col ored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

December, 12*th* 1877.

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S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no resser. Trichord Treble, metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard.....From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... „ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart..... „ Rs. 450 to Rs 1,100

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves.....Rs 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.....„ 110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.....„ 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop.....„ 160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop, Broad Reed, superior finish.....„ 150
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers.....„ 200
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned.....
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned ..... Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in.
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles.
Five rows of Vibrators with Highlean Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte.
The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature.....Nett Cash.....800
Solid Oak Harmonium, specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, complete, 2½ Octaves of Pedals, Pedal Swell, Pedal Stop, and Expression Stop.....900

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....350
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass, C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....500
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto.....

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops.....Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebliteh Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained.....Net Cash Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case.....Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.....Cash, Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in.; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stops. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators.....Price, Rs. 750

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Length, 2 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee).....Price, Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. NEW STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II.....Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II.....Price, Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand,
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended.....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .....„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .....„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .....„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from.....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases.....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.....„ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting.....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches.....„ 65 to „ 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches.....„ 70
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless.....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.....Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from.....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters.....„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches.....„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers.....„ 550 to „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.]
From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their]

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ¼ plate.....Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ¼ Hunter Lever Watches, ¼ Plate.....Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case.....Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Keyless Watch.....Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case.....Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement.....Rs. 70
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Watch, small size.....Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¼ plate.....Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases.....Rs. 155

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance.....Rs. 25
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement.....Rs. 15
Do. do. do. lever escapement.....Rs. 18
In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from.....Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from.....Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from.....Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.
Repeating Watches from.....Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.
Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ¼ hunting cases.....Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just recived.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
00.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 .....Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V .....„ 33 „
Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
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RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure..... Per doz. Quarts. Rs. 12 Pints. Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine .....„ 15 „ 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy .....„ 28
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac .....„ 19
Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines
CHATEAU LAFITTE .....„ 34
CHATEAU LAGRANGE .....„ 23½
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT H. D. FORDE, Ordnance Department, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim will be entertained.

W. JACOB, Major,
19th Regt. N. I., President Committee of Adjustment.
Kurrachee, 9th January 1878.

THIS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any person or persons whomsoever, or for goods supplied to order, unless such order be signed and verified by the Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. W. GORE, H. M. 76th Regiment.

A. KNOX GORE,
Major General.
December 10, 1877.

MILL STORES.

J. & R. ROLLER SKINS, O. & W. ORMEROD'S LEATHER BELTING supplied from stock by the Undersigned, and all other Mill Stores contracted for.

WM. WATSON & Co,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents so to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

TO BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY,
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HISTORY OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.
Held on the 1st of January 1877, to celebrate the assumption by Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the Title of
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
With Historical Sketches of India and her Princes.
BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER.
With 13 Portraits, Maps, and 17 Illustrations, chiefly by Photographs.
Royal 4to, elegantly bound in cloth.
Price, Rs. 36 Cash.

Subscribers' names are being registered by
W. NEWMAN AND CO.
3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. beg to inform their Customers, that they have REMOVED their FORT SHOP to their ESTABLISHMENT at Girgaum, Breach Candy Road, No. 236, where all Letters, &c. should be addressed.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December 1877 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1878.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at its Registered Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hessajee Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January 1878, at 3 p.m., to consider and pass a Special Resolution to authorize the Liquidators to dispose of the Assets of this Company to any Company or Corporation already existing or hereafter to be formed and to accept in lieu thereof such and so many fully paid-up shares in such Company as the said Liquidators may think fit or to dispose of the Assets of this Company by Public Auction.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK, } Liquidators.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of MONDAY next, the 21st instant, for the EXECUTION by CONTRACT of the following works:—

1. Filling in of a plot of ground for the Hindoo and Mahomedan Burial Grounds at Arthur Road.
2. Construction of Five Police Chowkies.
3. Erection of six Latrines and construction of 60 small Urinals.
4. Laying of 12" Stoneware Pipe Drain near Haines' Road, with Flushing Chambers.

Plans, specifications and general description of the works, can be inspected and Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be obtained on application at this Office.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. FRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th January 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER:—

Squared Logs .....1,500 Tons.
Brake Blocks .....5,150 No.
Boards.....300 Tons.

ALSO,

Benteak Boards .....270 Tons.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templates of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, January 16, 1878.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply to
NAWABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, of active habits and good address, accustomed to a good Dispensing Business. Address, stating age, height, salary required and references, to W. E. SMITH, Chemist, &c., Ootacamund, Nelgherries.

BATCHELOR PREFERRED.

Ooty, January 3, 1878.

NOTICES.

ART EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY, 1878.

IT is proposed to hold during the cold seasons of each year a series of ART EXHIBITION in the new building of the School of Art, lately erected by the Government of Bombay on the Esplanade. The first will be opened as soon as the building has been made over to the School authorities (about March). Due notice will be given of the time for sending in subjects for exhibition and of the day of opening.

Independent of the works of the students, the subjects which intending exhibitors are invited to contribute are:—

I. Oil and Water Color Paintings, either original or copied.
II. Sculpture and Ceramic works.
III. Architectural and Engineering designs and works.
IV. Oleographs, Chromolithographs, Engraving and Lithography.
V. Photography in all its branches.
VI. Wood Engraving.
VII. Art Metal Work.
VIII. Decorated Arms and Armour of offence and defence.
IX. Jewellery.
X. Precious Stones, Cameos, Intaglis, Mosaic, &c., &c., &c.
XI. Numismatic Collections.
XII. Illuminated MSS.
XIII. Decorated Leather-work.
XIV. Art Needlework, Embroidery Lace.
XV. Tapestry and other objects possessing sufficient interest and art excellence, such as ornithological and other collections, the cultivation and manufactures of silk in the Bombay Presidency, &c., &c., &c.

A list of subjects, for which Medals will be awarded, will be published hereafter.

G. W. TERRY.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE.
RENZI WALTON.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS
Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 11th January 1878.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lan